

Underwriters Laboratories Inc._®

Restricted Substances Compliance Solutions

Testing and the Challenge of RoHS Compliance



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EU - RoHS (2002/95/EC)



RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES

- Lead
- Mercury
- Cadmium
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Polybrominated biphenyl (PBB)
- Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE)





EU - RoHS (2002/95/EC)



'Homogeneous Material'

- ..cannot be mechanically disjointed into different materials.
- ..of uniform composition throughout"
- ..can be, in principle, separated by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes.

Maximum Allowable Concentrations

0.01% (100 ppm) Cd

0.1% (1000 ppm) Pb, Hg, PBB, & PBDE





Electrical & Electronic Equipment Industry Trends



Now

- > Elimination of Lead and Chromate Colorant Systems
- Elimination of Penta and Octa BDE FR Systems
- Increase in Non-Leaded PVC Stabilization
- Increase in Component Testing & Inspection
- Decrease in Self Declaration Acceptance
- Increasing Use of Lead Free Solders
- ➤ Increasing Use of Halogen Free Circuit Board Materials
- Increasing Use of Non Hal FR Systems

Very Near Future

- End Product Design Phase Standards
- Independent Material Certification Schemes



Tools for Compliance



- ✓ Testing
- ✓ Third Party Certification
- ✓ Supply Chain Management
- ✓ Continuing Regulatory Knowledge
- ✓ Database for Materials or Products
- ✓ Quality Registration Service
- ✓ ECO Labeling
- ✓ Self Declaration



Survey of Test Methods



<u>Traditional Analytical Sample Preparation Techniques</u>

Acid Decomposition (Pb, Cd, Hg)

- ➤ Hot Plate (US EPA 3050B, ASTM E350)
- ➤ Microwave (US EPA 3052)
- ➤ Kjeldahl Flask (EN-1122)
- > Others

Extraction (PBB/PBDE)

Organic Solvent (Toluene, etc.)

Extraction (Cr⁺⁶)

- ➤ Alkaline (US EPA 3060A)
- ➤ Boiling Water (ISO 3613)

Qualitative (Cr⁺⁶)

> Spot Test (ISO 3613)

Combustion (Br)

- Oxygen Flask (ASTM D3566, Draft IEC 61189-2C12)
- Oxygen Bomb





Survey of Test Methods



Traditional Analytical Measurement Techniques

- > ICP (Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr, Br)
- > AA (Pb, Cd, Hg, Cr)
- Direct Mercury Analyzer
- Ion Chromatography (Cr+6, Br)
- Titration (Br)
- ➤ UV-VIS (Cr+6)
- GC-MS (PBB/PBDE Compounds)
- ➤ HPLC-MS or UV (PBB/PBDE Compounds)





Survey of Test Methods



Non Destructive Analytical Techniques

- Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA)
- Electron Microscopy (SEM, etc.)
- Proton Induced X-Ray Emission (PIXE)
- X-ray Fluorescence (XRF)



Traditional vs. XRF Analytical Testing



Aspect	Traditional Analytical Testing	XRF Testing		
Capital Instrument Cost		Advantage		
Speed & Testing Cost	-	Advantage		
Accuracy	Advantage	-		
Precision	Advantage	-		
Sensitivity	Advantage			
Speciation	Advantage	R) .		
False Negative/Positive Risk	Advantage	-		



Certified Reference Materials (CRM's)

Matrix	CRM Supplier	Catalogue #'s	
Polyethylene	Community Bureau of ECR-680 & 681, VDA 001 – 004		
Low Alloy Steel	NIST, USA	SRM 2166	
Aluminum	MIST, USA	SRM 855a, 856a, & 87A	
Aluminum	PAM Cormony	CRM-300	
Ferro Alloy	BAM, Germany	CRM-D 502-2	
Copper	Community Bureau of CRM075 Reference, Belgium		
	Bam, Germany CRM-211 & BAM 229		
	Community Bureau of Reference, Belgium	CRM-664	
Glass BAM, Germany		S004	

More CRM's (e.g. PBB/PBDE in plastic) are needed.



Composite vs. Homogenous Material Testing



- Homogeneous Material Testing is Consistent with RoHS Guidelines
- Composite ("Grind it Up") Material Testing Has High Risk of False Negative or "Pseudo" Compliance

Composite Material	% Mass Contribution	Cadmium Conc. (ppm)	Contribution to Mixed Sample (ppm)
HM Material A	25	120	30
HM Material B	25	60	15
HM Material C	20	0	0
HM Material D	15	0	0
HM Material E	15	4	1
Total Cadm	46		



Method Detection & Reporting Limits



- INSTRUMENT DETECTION LIMIT (IDL): Concentration that produces a signal noise >3X SD of the mean noise level. The IDL is useful for estimating the constituent concentration or amount in an extract needed to produce a signal to permit calculating an estimated method detection limit.
- METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (MDL): Concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is >0. Determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix type containing the analyte. The MDL should be determined by multiplying the appropriate one-sided 99% t-statistic by the SD obtained from a minimum of three analyses of a matrix spike or CRM containing the analyte at a concentration 3-5X the estimated MDL.



Summary



- Testing is an important part of the compliance "toolbox".
- More CRM's are needed.
- XRF testing has utility at the top of the supply chain as quick check or "screening tool" with cost and speed advantages.
- Traditional analytical testing has utility throughout the supply chain with accuracy, precision, and sensitivity advantages.
- Composite testing has compliance risks.
- Matrix specific method detection limits are more appropriate than instrument detection limits.



End

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Appendix







X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) vs. ICP



XRF vs ICP

	Custom Compounded PVC Material Pb/Cd (ppm)	Lead Content Results		Cadmium Content Results	
Sample		Universal Calibration WDXRF	Hot Plate (EPA 3050B) / ICP	Universal Calibration WDXRF	Hot Plate (EPA 3050B) / ICP
Α	0/0	0	6.3	0	0.12
В	26/10	40	27.9	0	10.1
C	261/90	270	279.0	100	99.1
D	353/106	330	365.3	80	93.1
E	366/110	360	389.8	70	108.2
F	991/199	930	1019.7	170	183.2
G	1145/298	1150	1215.7	290	357.1



Sample

Α

В

D

X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) vs. ICP

XRF vs ICP

180

180

570

570

Custom Compounded POF Material

> Pb/Cd (ppm)

249/90

348/110

941/198

1086/296



Lead Conte	ent Results	Cadmium Co	ntent Results
Iniversal	Microwave	Universal	Microwave
alibration	(EPA 3052) /	Calibration	(EPA 3052) /
WDXRF	ICP	WDXRF	ICP

278.6

91.3

109.2